

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
Volume XXXI. No. 187
ANNUALS THIS EVENING.

WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.—Boxing and a variety of light and athletic sports.

SAN FRANCISCO MINISTERS, 58 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.—Ethiopian singing, dancing, &c.—The Niagara Leap of the Busy Family.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Bowery.—SAM BRADLEY'S MINISTERS AND COMBINATION TROUPE.—FLEASANT NIGHTS.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Metropolitan Hall, 472 Broadway.—A variety of light and athletic sports, dancing, &c.

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—Jazzbands.

THERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-ninth streets.—THOMAS' ORCHESTRAL BAND.—Ballets, Burlesques and Follies.

WOLFEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Minstrel.—Ballets, Burlesques and Follies.

WASHINGTON HALL, Williamsburg.—George Christy's Minstrel.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, 86 Broadway.—"PAINFUL PICTURES."

LOWE'S EPICURIAN AMPHITHEATRE, Fifty-ninth street and Sixth Avenue.—Ballets, Light Opera and Follies.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, Corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth Avenue.—Exhibition of Original Works of Living Artists.

New York, Friday, July 6, 1866.

THE NEWS.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill made a report, which was accepted. The bill as amended is substantially the same as it was passed by the Senate. The bill to pay the loyal citizens of Southern States for stores taken for the use of the army was taken up and discussed, but nothing final was accomplished before the adjournment.

In the House, the Pacific Railroad bill came up in order, and after an amendment providing that nothing in it shall give the company mineral lands or United States bonds over the number of miles actually built, was laid on the table. The Conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was accepted. The bill now goes to the President. The tariff bill was taken up and three pages were disposed of. No alterations or amendments of importance were made.

THE CITY.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, and a very strong resolution was adopted commending the tariff bill now before Congress.

Seven hundred and one injunctions have already been served on the new Commissioners of Excise. During the last forty-eight hours they have received but few applications for licenses, and their receipts from that source have fallen off to the small sum of four hundred and fifty dollars.

The pyrotechnic displays which were postponed until the first favorable evening were given in City Hall Park and elsewhere in the city last evening to immense crowds. On East Broadway and Grand street a serious accident occurred. A wooden shed which was taken possession of by a crowd of boys gave way beneath their weight and ten persons were injured, most of them very severely, and some of them, it is feared, fatally.

James Hayward, an English merchant, forty years of age, and residing at No. 145 Bowery, is reported to have died of cholera yesterday after an illness of only five hours. There were no fresh developments on Staten Island, and no deaths reported. The sick in hospital there are all progressing favorably, and will be removed in a short time.

Miss Ella Van Wie was advertised to give "manifestations" last evening, at 114 Broadway, when about nineteen persons attended. The séance was a success, the medium was thoroughly exposed in a plan to cheat, and after a row, during which Colonel Goodwin produced a pistol, the police interfered, and the money was returned to the audience.

The exercises of the sixteenth annual commencement of St. Francis Xavier's College took place last evening at the hall of the college, on Sixteenth street.

On Wednesday last a policeman named John Fuchs was shot, at Morrisania, by Richard D. Cook, during a dispute for the possession of a gun with which Cook had armed himself to keep trespassers out of his garden. An arrest was held on the case yesterday, before Coroner Driver, when the prisoner was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Smalley, Mr. S. G. Courtney, District Attorney, yesterday moved that on the indictment found some years ago against Isaac V. Fowler, with regard to certain alleged defalcations in the Post Office of this city, a *nolle prosequi* should be entered. Judge Smalley consented, and a *nolle prosequi* was accordingly entered.

The Lamirade extradition case, so often reported in the Herald, was called on again for hearing yesterday before Commissioner Betts, when information was imparted to the Court that the accused had escaped from one of the Deputy Marshals. The particulars of the escape are published in another column.

A destructive fire occurred at the New Haven pier on the East river early yesterday morning. The steamer Baltimore caught fire from the burning dip and is a total loss. The damage cannot as yet be estimated, but the property on the pier and under the sheds is reported at \$250,000. A negro man was severely injured, and the captain of a coal barge, with his wife and brother, were burned about the face and hands. The damage to the pier is about \$10,000.

Commercial affairs were generally quiet, and but a small business was done in imported merchandise and not much in domestic produce outside of "Change. On Change the chief feature was the great activity in corn, which went up 1c, 2c per bushel under a large demand for export, though the arrivals amounted to within a fraction of six hundred thousand bushels. Flour was flat and drooping. Wheat nominally lower. Oats firmer, but less active and drooping. Lard dull. Cotton dull and nominal. Groceries nominally unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our special correspondence from Vienna, Berlin and Paris, dated to the latest moment previous to the departure of the Cuba from Queenstown (June 29), is published in the Herald to-day, with a compilation from the latest European files. The matter will be found of much interest relative to the actual progress made in the great Germano-Italian war, and the probable consequences of the struggle. The monarchs and peoples were evidently astonished at the rapid and successful movements of the Prussian armies in Hanover and Saxony. The report of the occupation of Dresden and Leipzig produced considerable astonishment among the citizens of Vienna, but nothing like consternation or excitement. The utmost and most perfect secrecy was maintained relative to the Austrian plan of campaign. It was alleged in Paris that the Austrians desisted the Prussians, and the policy of Prussia, while, on the other hand, we are informed from Berlin that the Emperor of France is in hearty accord with Bismarck and King Frederick William. It appears as if Bismarck was deeply confused. The Italian volunteers on the right bank of the Po were in sight of the Croatian garrisons doing duty for Austria on the other side. The Duke de Chartres, Louis Philippe's grandson, tendered his services as an officer to Victor Emmanuel, but the offer was declined by the Italian Cabinet.

The Atlantic Telegraph fleet, consisting of the steamships Great Eastern, William Cory, Albany and Medway, accompanied by the British war ship Terrible, was to sail from England on the 30th of June for rendezvous of the British coast, preparatory to starting on the vast telegraphic work of making a fifth attempt to connect Europe and America by a submarine telegraph. The new cable was completed, and the last coil of it placed on board the Great Eastern on the 24th of June, the date of the latest advice from England. A rigid scientific examination of the electric rope is said to have satisfactorily demonstrated its superiority over the old one, and the preparations for laying it from Ireland, Newfoundland and as represented as being of a character regarded as perfect. The work of attaching the shore and line at Valentia was to be commenced about the 1st of July, so we may expect to hear shortly of the interesting and important work of laying the cable.

cable" has been again undertaken. The programme agreed upon by the directors and officers in charge of the work will appear in the Herald to-day.

The great fire in Portland, Me., which commenced on the Fourth, is still burning. One-half of the city is destroyed, nearly all the business portion being inclosed. All the banks, newspaper offices, jewelry establishments, dry goods stores and telegraph offices, eight churches, and other public buildings, and the majority of the business houses have been destroyed by this terrible visitation. The fire commenced below the foot of High street, in a boot store, and as the wind was blowing a gale the sheet of flame was swept forward, and the utmost exertions were unable to check it. Over fifty buildings were blown up in the hope of making a space between the fire and the other buildings, but the effort was useless. It is estimated that about two thousand buildings were destroyed, involving a loss of ten million dollars. Two thousand families were rendered homeless, losing nearly every valuable thing they possessed, and are now dependent on the generosity of those who were fortunate enough to escape the sweeping disaster. Two thousand tents for shelter to the homeless were forwarded by the United States authorities from Boston, and the people of that city are forwarding supplies of provisions and clothing.

The Canadian finance budget has not yet passed through the Provincial Parliament, and the government does not feel disposed to press the question. The consideration of the resolutions providing for the local government of the Province of Canada will be discussed to-day, and a brisk opposition is expected. The new tariff bill will enter into effect yesterday.

General Sherman and Logan, Governor Oglesby and others addressed the largest meeting ever assembled in the State of Illinois on the Fourth of July. The meeting was at Cairo, and was gotten up by the returned soldiers.

In Baltimore John Minor Botts addressed a gathering at Patterson Park on the Fourth. Placards, excursions and memorial tributes at the cemeteries were the peculiar features of the day in Richmond. The negroes had a procession and festival, and took entire possession of the Capitol square. A parade of freedmen was the principal demonstration in Augusta, Georgia.

Secretaries Seward and Welles, Commodore Radford and Senator Doolittle made an excursion to Fortress Monroe on the Fourth.

General Sweeney publishes an address to the Fenian Brotherhood in America, in which he defends his course in the recent raid on Canada. He recommends the reorganization of circles and the formation of military companies by the members under their chosen leaders. He dates the address at St. Albans, Vt., July 4.

Political Reconstruction—The Organization of New Parties—A New Epoch.

Dead elephants, enormous monsters, covered with hair, have been found among the icebergs which fringe the outlets of the great rivers of Siberia. Skeletons of the extinct mastodon have been dug out of the swamps of New Jersey, and in the lower end of the State they have their dealers in the well seasoned lumber of a subterranean forest at this day.

The different strata which form the crusts of our planets mark each some geological period distinguished from the rest by a different climate, races of animals and orders of vegetation in the same locality. Here we have the records of the wonderful convulsions, changes and revolutions which the earth has undergone in its progressive developments of vegetable and animal life.

Next, from the pyramids of Egypt to the ancient temples of Yucatan, we have a series of lessons in the relics of kingdoms and empires, equally instructive as to the vicissitudes and changes to which all created things are subject. Still contracting the circle of our observations, we learn from the rise, development and decay of the political parties of every age and every people, that under different modifications we have been and are going through the same processes of revolution and reconstruction.

Thus in the political parties and factions that we read of in the histories of the ancient Israelites, and of every intervening country thence to the British islands, we may find something resembling our original federal and republican parties, our old whig, democratic, radical and conservative factions, and the war and copperhead peace factions of the democratic party, and the ultra Massachusetts negro equality faction of the present day.

Great convulsions in the natural or political world bring about great changes from the old order of things. Against these changes old parties and factions that have fulfilled their time may struggle, but they will struggle in vain. Change, for instance, a field of tobacco into a field of Indian corn, and the tobacco worm will be superseded by another insect. So with the abolition of Southern slavery; the old pro-slavery and no-slavery parties must take a new shape, as did the old National Bank and anti-bank parties with the death of Biddle's monster. The present republican party, being admirably adapted for the purpose, was appointed by the people of the North to put down a great Southern rebellion. In doing this work this party has fulfilled its mission. It is not adapted to meet the new conditions of a restoration of peace. Nor is the peace party of the war. New issues call for new ideas, new platforms, new organizations and new leaders. The radical republican leaders cannot be made to believe that the war is over; the old hide-bound, shent-perant democratic leaders still believe that the war was a failure. They are the Bourbons who never learn anything and never forget anything; they are the old English Jacobites, who have but one idea, the restoration of their worthless King James, who has been cast out, never to return.

Macaulay says that under William of Orange "England's great and glorious revolution was completed," and under the good and lamented Abraham of Illinois we have accomplished a much greater revolution. We must have, therefore, a more marked reorganization of parties. The tenacity of the republican party and its discipline are great, but fate is against it. From its very excess of strength it is falling to pieces, like the old democratic party of 1852 and the old whig party of 1840. The Doolittle and Dixon call for a conservative national convention at Philadelphia marks a positive disintegration of the republican party. The manifesto of the democratic members of Congress (the authoritative high priests of their church), in urging a fusion of the democrats in this Philadelphia movement, proclaims the democratic party disbanded in view of a new and a broader and stronger and more elastic national party. The most powerful parties, like the most powerful nations, are made up of apparently the most incongruous elements. Look at the British monarchy and our great American republic, and the materials which have made them.

Why, then, may not this conservative Philadelphia movement result in the dominant party of the future, in absorbing en masse the democratic party and the best materials of the republican camp? There appears to be every reason for the prediction that this thing will come from the experience of parties gone by and from all the signs of change and reconstruction to which we have referred. We must remember, too, that disintegration has set in at both

ends of the republican party; that while the conservatives are filling off with Doolittle the ultra negro equality radicals are following the brazen trumpet of Wendell Phillips. A candle burning at both ends is soon consumed. We know how it was with the little abolition party of 1844. In robbing Henry Clay of the vote of New York it elected Polk and opened the way for the whole chapter of events that have resulted from that election. Slavery might have been flourishing in full feather this day but for those fifteen thousand abolition whig votes cast haphazard for Birney in New York in that election. So now in this Wendell Phillips' defection from the radical party of Congress we may have another ultra abolition faction, destined to draw off the balance of power and to wield it against the republican party in the approaching Presidential contest. Why not? It is the same balance of power which broke up the great old whig party and the proud and domineering old democratic party. There is time enough yet, and there are floating materials enough from which to build up a new party competent to carry the next Presidency; and to this end this Philadelphia movement for the practical restoration of the Union takes hold of the right end of the main question.

The Disbandment of the Democratic Party.

After having been divided and subdivided by the free-tollers, the Southern secessionists and the peace faction at the North, the democratic party is at length officially disbanded by a manifesto from its representatives in Congress. The organization, which lost the confidence of the people by its course in regard to slavery and the rebellion, will now, in all probability, be merged in the new party which is to be started at the National Union Convention called to meet at Philadelphia in August. Since the conservative republicans could not come into the democratic ranks nor the democratic army place itself under the command of conservative republican leaders, a compromise has been effected by which both parties may unite in forming a new organization and fight together under a new name and a new banner.

The Southern men are expected to join this novel coalition and to recruit it to formidable numbers. If the plans already made public can be successfully carried out, and if the democrats, conservative republicans and repentant Southerners can be fused into one harmonious mass, the result may indeed be a National Union party that will have a working majority at the North and be absolutely unopposed and supreme at the South.

The new movement did not at first present any very threatening proportions. That the Johnson Club at Washington should call a national convention was by no means surprising. Political clubs occasionally indulge in that sort of thing, and yet nothing serious happens. Neither was it so very strange that such Senators as Dixon and Doolittle should endorse the call; for it was naturally expected that they would take part in any demonstration intended to support President Johnson and oppose the radicals. The organs of the destructives, therefore, affected to ridicule the movement for a while, and outsiders regarded it with philosophical indifference. But since then it has gained strength every day, and from a cloud no larger than a man's hand it has gradually increased until it now almost obscures the political sky. The radicals have begun to abuse it in the most extravagant manner, but their wrath seems to assist it, and it is now generally recognized as extremely dangerous, not only to the party of Sumner, Greeley and Thad Stevens, but also to the old democratic organization, whose leaders and organs have been endeavoring to aid the radicals by arguing feebly against it from its first inception. There is evidently a general bolt on the part of the conservative republicans in favor of the Philadelphia Convention. The idea is well received by the South, and delegates are promised from every seceded State. And now, wheeling into line at precisely the proper moment, the democratic representatives disregard the orders of their leaders and the appeals of the corrupt democratic organs, and urge their constituents to go with them into the National Union camp.

The manifesto of the democratic Congressmen is very similar in tone and spirit to that issued by the conservative republicans. It warns the people that dangers threaten the constitution and the country, and urges them to send wise, moderate and conservative delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to consult with their fellow citizens from all parts of the Union and decide upon the means by which the constitution and the rights which it guarantees may be practically maintained. But the important point is, that just as the conservative manifesto recognized the inadequacy of the republican party to the demands of this crisis, so the democratic manifesto tacitly admits that the old democratic party is powerless for good, and must be superseded by some other agency. Reverdy Johnson, Garrett Davis, General Rousseau, James Guthrie, Thomas A. Hendricks, Andrew Jackson Rogers, F. C. Le Blond, and all the other representatives, small and great—with the exception of those from this city, who are completely befogged and at sea—unite in this view. They point out the evils to be averted, but they do not pretend that the democratic party can avert them. On the contrary they distinctly advise the people to look outside of that party, and of all other existing parties, for the hope of safety. In effect, then, the old democracy is disbanded. Its day has passed; its prestige is lost; it is as dead as the old whig party, and nothing remains but to give it a decent burial and write its epitaph and its epitaph. Whether the Philadelphia party will inherit its effects and be strengthened by its rank and file is for the future to determine; but at any rate it will never figure again as a great power at the polls.

A long time ago we predicted that the era of war would be followed by a political era as full of astounding incidents and revolutions, and we also warned the democratic leaders of the decease of their organization. But while politicians from all other sections of the country gave heed to our words, and the republicans here have been wise enough to build themselves an ark to be launched next August, in which to weather the storm, the democratic leaders in this city are still confused and helpless. At the very moment that their organs were denying that democracy would participate in this movement, the democratic representa-

tives issued their manifesto of adhesion. Now, while the shent-perant faction still hesitates and wavers, the lottery faction, under the Woods, hauls down its peace flag and announces that it will send delegates. Whether this is a legitimate alliance, or whether the peace men are acting, as usual, with the radicals, and design to cast an odium upon the Philadelphia Convention, we shall see in good time; but whatever may be the motive of the peace and lottery leaders, the result is to leave the shent-perant clique out in the cold. Everybody else has taken tickets for Philadelphia, and they are still lingering upon the rotten Chicago platform and grinding unpopular tunes upon their broken band organs. What is to be done? Dean Richmond may gather up the old deeds, scalp and tomahawks of the democratic wigwag, take a special train over the Central Railroad and get to the Convention by the Philadelphia and Erie branch; but unless Belmont makes up his mind very soon, carries Marble pick-a-back, and hobbles over the ground at a pretty fast pace, he will be too late to take part in the performances and the pickings.

Wendell Phillips On Congress and the President—The Old Liberty Party to be Revived.

The usual convention of the anti-slavery society took place at Framingham, Massachusetts, on the 4th instant, no doubt for the special purpose of giving Wendell Phillips an opportunity to have his say on the political questions of the day. As might have been expected, this high priest of the old abolition party exposed the duplicity of the party leaders in Congress, and denounced both the President and the radicals. Phillips, having fought his way into prominence in the ranks of the old liberty party and in the anti-slavery society, and lived to see the adoption of his ideas of abolition of slavery, now insists that it shall be made perfect by the adoption of universal negro suffrage. On that point he will accept no compromises or half-way measure, but insists upon having universal suffrage or nothing. He finds that neither the President nor Congress is ready to grant it in the shape that he wants it; and, as a matter of course, his speech at Framingham is filled with denunciations. The President, however, is let off very easy, compared with the accusations against the radicals in Congress. His indictment against the latter, if anything, exceeds Mr. Phillips' usual vigorous style. This prophet and leader of the old abolition faction informed his followers gathered around him, that "the President has no policy, simply a plot," while Congress "has betrayed us, and is demoralizing the popular heart."

The great point made against the President is that he is the leader of the South, their general-in-chief, encamped in the White House, assisting that section in rallying the broken lines in an effort to restore, as closely as possible, the Union as it was. But with all this he believes that Mr. Johnson is anxious to be elected President in 1868, and would be willing to give negro suffrage to secure that point. But while the President, according to high priest Phillips' view of the matter, is ready to go that far, he holds that Congress has surrendered the point at issue, and that the only purpose of the radicals is to bridge over the fall elections, in the hope of saving the party. They have proposed in the amendments to the constitution to compromise the question of suffrage by a change of basis of representation. As a matter of course Mr. Phillips opposes these amendments, declares that they will never be ratified, and knows that the republican leaders in Congress know that they will not be and do not want them adopted. "I do not," says Phillips, "disgrace the whole proceedings when I say that it is a party trick. It is got up to serve a purpose, to kill time until after the election and get rid of a pressing emergency." But if it should by chance succeed, "then the negro will be given defenceless into the hands of his former master." Such is the view given of the action of Congress, which he characterizes as statesmanship of compromise and hypocrisy, in which he and his friends can take no part or lot in its consummation. Since neither the President nor Congress comes up to the standard of the old anti-slavery faction, and neither of the old parties of the day intend to adopt the idea that that class are laboring for, it has become necessary to look to other means and other sources for the accomplishment of their purposes.

The plan for all this has been hit upon. Wendell Phillips finds, by looking over history, that two great elements control governments—land and the ballot box. The class which owns land will be able to mould the government. This, in his view, is the reason why the South desires to keep the lands out of the hands of the negroes. If they can only succeed in accomplishing that, the people who have heretofore held the supremacy in that section will be able to resist all efforts at their overthrow by revolution in their midst. Lands and the ballot box for the negro are, therefore, indispensable to the success of Wendell Phillips' great idea. Unable to prevail upon the republican party to engraft this upon its creed, he proposes to organize a party with that as its platform, and go before the people battling for that great principle. In other words, to revive the old liberty or abolition party of twenty years ago and carry on the same system of tactics, adopting the cry of "Land and ballot for the negroes," in the place of abolition of slavery. Mr. Phillips admits that it may take them ten or fifteen years to secure their final success, but he is certain that they will triumph in the end. This will bring a new party in the field, and will take from the present republican organization all that class of men who, like Wendell Phillips, are honest in their convictions, and prefer principles to party and official position. It will probably make a diversion in this way in the Northern States of upwards of two hundred thousand votes, and thus control a sufficient number of votes to more than hold the balance of power between the other two parties. Thus, at the very time when the conservative portion of the republican party is preparing to hold a convention and cut loose from the radical wing, the honest portion of the balance, or the old anti-slavery element, has become so disgusted with the policy of the party in Congress that it is inaugurating a new movement in which the watchword shall be land and ballot for the negro, and opposition to all compromise of that principle. This is the result of the efforts of the radicals in Congress to save their party and bridge over the coming elections.

The War in Germany—Superior Strategy of the Prussians.

However much men may differ as to whom belongs the diplomatic victory in the quarrel between Prussia and Austria, no one can doubt that the strategic advantage is with the former. The diplomacy which secured the vote and the alliance of Saxony, Hanover, Nassau, Wurtemberg, Electoral Hesse and Hesse-Darmstadt to Austria undoubtedly gave to that Power a large territory and great numerical strength in population and contingents; but nevertheless it gave to Prussia a great strategic advantage, since it forced Austria to so dispose her troops as to protect and hold an isolated country whose inhabitants were not competent to protect themselves. The situation of the two Hesses and Hanover are not unlike that of Maryland during the late war in this country; and they must remain in a great measure as isolated from Austria as Maryland was from the rebel States, and as content to be occupied by the Prussians, as Maryland was by the Union forces, until the end of the contest.

The Prussian commander, Prince Frederick Charles, has not been slow to perceive this, and has been equally prompt in acting. No sooner was the vote of June 14 on the mobilization of the army of the confederated German States announced than Prussia pronounced the Federal compact dissolved, and thus declared war against Austria and the confederated States which voted with her. No sooner was war declared on June 15 than Prince Frederick Charles began to move, and on the 16th advanced into Saxony, occupying Dresden and Lobau. At the same time General Mantouffell occupied the isolated State of Hanover, and General von Beyer, advancing upon Frankfurt-on-the-Main, cut off the retreat of the Hanoverian army upon that point.

There have been no operations in European warfare for many years displaying greater vigor than these initiatory movements of Prince Frederick Charles, and they must immediately produce important results. The occupation of the mountain region of Saxony, and the holding of its numerous passes, is a triumph equal to a victory won, since it not only protects Prussia from a flank movement, but what is more important, it threatens communication between Vienna and Frankfurt, between the Austrian army and its allies, the forces of Wurtemberg, Bavaria and the Hesses at Mayence and Frankfurt. From these mountain passes of Saxony the troops of Prussia can debouch upon the lines of communication of the Austrians and of retreat of the Federals, and force them to battle or retreat. One of these results must ensue from these movements—perhaps both may, and doubtless the next news will bring us the intelligence of the retirement of the Federals from Frankfurt into Bavaria, and perhaps even into Bohemia. The immediate concentration of the Federals and Austrians in front of Frederick Charles appears to have become a necessity, and consequently the Federal abandonment of Hanover and the two Hesses. The occupation of Saxony, the seizure of the railroad communications between Bavaria, Saxony and Austria, the possession of the fortified line of Magdeburg, Leipzig and Dresden, which so admirably covers Berlin, and the possession also of the mountain defiles which separate Saxony and Bohemia, are points gained by Prussia which will cost Austria much bloodshed to recover. The vigor and strategy of Prince Frederick Charles are admirable, and in this instance highly effective, and equal to anything which we had illustrative of the art during our late war. We suggested yesterday that the Prussians, while adopting our ideas of organization, might profitably employ some of the varied qualities of our generals, but doubtless Sheridan and Sherman will be prompt to recognize in the action of Prince Frederick Charles the spirit and vigor of the true soldier and strategist.

AT MADISON SQUARE.

An immense crowd was gathered at Madison square last night to witness the fireworks, but excellent order was kept, and the display was most brilliant. The stars of Independence and the Shield of our Union, far outshone them all, because they appealed to the heart of the nation, and were national in the real and essential meaning of the word. The grand display of fireworks challenged attention. This was a representation of the Temple of Washington, exhibiting as it were the mausoleum of the hero statesman to myriads of eyes, who, uncovered, beheld the evanescent memorial with solemn reverence and many admiration of all that was great and good in man.

AT MADISON SQUARE.

The downtown of Madison square was crowded in great numbers at an early hour last evening. The windows, balconies, awnings, trees and roofs had their full complement of spectators, and the air was filled with the roar of the exploding shells, which were thrown with high hopes to behold the varicolored lights and gleaming stars that were soon to flash from the westward. The crowd was very bright dressed of youth, their joyous expressions were soon changed to the stern realities of grief and tears.

AT MADISON SQUARE.

occurred on the northern corner of Sheriff and Grand streets. The lower part of the premises is used as a boot store by Mr. Field and brother. Fronting the store, on the sidewalk, is an awning, on which, on last evening, were displayed a number of goods, including a large quantity of the sidewalk. The slight rafter supporting the awning gave way, and the goods were thrown down, and a number of the boys were precipitated by the falling boards, breaking the ribs of a woman whose name is Anne, and a child of five years of age, and at the same time severely injuring the mother. The child was killed. Both were taken to their residence, 43 Jackson street. A man, whose name could not be learned, was severely injured as he was passing under the awning, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital by officer Boyd.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22 Delancey street, bruised in the abdomen. Thomas Adams, aged fourteen years, residing at 33 Columbia street, received a contusion of the spine and was severely injured.

occurred on the sidewalk when a woman, who was injured, as far as known—Andrew Brown, aged ten years, residing at Madison street, near Broadway, was thrown from the sidewalk, and was severely injured. John Smith, aged fourteen years, residing at 22